Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, ——— "The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.* ——— Editor and Publisher

VOLUME 2, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 4, 1842. { NUMBER 81.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and refrigorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERWIN *vs.* CARTER CRITTENDEN

Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Prs. fee $5,60. [75]

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the property and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...t1s.J

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 74...6m

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday, 12th October next.

All the various Literary and Ornamental branches will be taught, and the same rates of tuition charged as heretofore.

The Music Department will be continued and the charge per Session reduced to $23 00.

Board with the principal in the Academy can be had at $8 50 per month.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Prin.

Sept. 19, 1842. 81...4w.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be fonud at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...r.

HEAD-QUARTERS WAXAWS.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS OF THE 69TH REGIMENT.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade your Companies at Amos Stevens' Store, on Friday the 4th of November next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., armed and equipt as the law directs for review andinspection. The field and staff officers are also ordered to parade as above. Also, on the day previous, all commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, and musicians, are ordered to parade at the same place at 10 o'clock, a. m., armed and equipt for Drill.

By order of the Colonel Commandant.

JAMES M. STEWART, Adjt.

Sept. 6th, 1842. 78...2w.

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

Notice.

I INTEND, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to apply for the liberty of disposing, by lottery, of the Jamesville, or Harris Gold Mining LANDS, on the waters of Clear Creek in Mecklenburg county and elsewhere.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

August 25, 1842. 67--tml

THE WHIGERY OF 1840.

Almost every day brings new disclosures proving that the Wigery of 1840, and all its professions were sheer deceptions deliberately got up and passed off to deceive the people. The honest public is much indebted to Gen. MURPHY of Ohio, a distinguished travelling Whig orator in 1840, for the following disclosures made at a recent Democratic Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

Gen. Wm. Murphy, of Chilicothe, took the stand as per arrangement, and spoke for several hours. It was decidedly his happiest effort. He said he was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention which nominated Gen. Harrison, and that the convention was composed of these parties: First, the Clay men, who went strongly for a United States Bank: secondly, the Scott men; and thirdly, the friends of Gen. Harrison, and half of the latter were decidedly opposed to an institution of the kind. The convention agreed not to name the bank. The Democratic party charged the delegates with skulking the question, and asked the whig party, and myself among the number, why we did not publish an address, embodying our principles. To tell the the trut, genlmen, we were afraid to do so. (Roars of laughter and applause.)

One fellow in the convention, who had not quite so long a head as the rest of us, did propose a resolution of this kind; but oh no, says old Watkins Leigh, who was a bank man, that will never do, we cannot go before the people on that question, as we will be defeated. So, gentlemen, we concluded not to make an address, for fear we should be swamped. (Loud laughter.) We argued in this manner: we must either make an address, or we must not. If we publish an address, we must go against it, and if we take ground for a bank we would be beaten, and if we went against it, the democrats would fine we were insincere, and the bank men might be made lukewarm; therefore, we thought it best to make no disclosures for the public eye, and to remain silent as to our principles.—(Loud. long, and repeated applause.)

John Tyler, gentlemen, is carrying out the principles of that convention and of Gen. Harrison. They evaded the question of the bank, and declared themselves opposed to it, and so did all of us, who took the stump; at least I did, and so I think did my brother Corwin, who now sits before me. I understand that even in this city, a speech was made in 1840, in favor of a bank, and the fellow who made it, raised a storm about his ears—and our party, the effigy burners included, had to enter a denial that such was the issue. Mr Ewing knew, and took the right ground in 1840, as shown by his letter to Luther D. Barker. (Gen. Murphy here read Ewing's letter, and commented at length upon it, ironically spoke of Mr. Ewing's present *disinterested affair*; meaning, as understood, *breeches pocket facilities*;—and which caustic severity was interrupted frequently by bursts of applause mingled with roars of laughter.) General Murphy then proceeded, and denied in positive terms, that Gen. Harrison was in favor of a United States Bank.

ANOTHER

We copy from a Cincinati paper the following remarks made by a Mr. CORRY, also a distinguished Harrison Whig in 1840 Addressing a recent Democratic meeting in Cincinati,

"Mr. Corry said that he had been requested by numerous young men of the city, on this occasion, to define their and his position. They had heretofore voted with the opposite party. In the canvass of 1840, they had gone for General Harrison and Mr. Tyler. But they had done so upon the distinct avowals of opposition to a National bank and a high protective tariff on the part of these gentlemen, and upon the distinct understanding that those measures were disavowed by the Whigs, and were not to issue. He refered to an early occasion, upon which General Harrison, in a public speech, had lamented the establishment of a branch of the late United States Bank in Cincinnati, as the fruitful source of immense loss and misery. There were the impressions under which they had gone with the opposite party in 1840, and previously. What did they now see? Repeated attempts by that party to get up a National bank again, and a distinct avowal of a National bank and a high tariff candidate in the person of Mr. Clay. Here, then, upon dereliction from the oft repeated opinions of Harrison and Tyler—upon this attempt to revive a repudiated system, he and his friends kept steadily onward, consistent in their course, although it led them to disavow and denounce, as he now did, the objects of the party with which they had acted."

The Cicinnati paper remarks:

"We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Corry, and can assure our readers that he is one of the ablest and most eloquent young men in Ohio. The acquisition of such men will give new strength to the Democrats of the West."

VILLANOUS PLOT.

Who has forgotten the extensive and base election frauds practiced in New York and Philadelphia in 1838—'39, by Glenthworth, Bela Badger, and others? That similar frauds were practiced in 1840, by which the election of the Whig candidates was secured, no doubt can be entertained. But it seems at one time the mad-cap Whigs about Richmond, Virginia, after all their fraud and deception, were apprehensive the election had resulted in favor of Van Buren. And what did they resolve upon? Read the following diabolical plot recently disclosed by the famous *John H. Pleasants*, a distinguished leader of Whiggery then as now, and then say, fellow-citizens, if you can countenance or support such a party. Who are now the *levellers*—the *agrarians*—the *distructives*—the *law and order* party?

The plot is disclosed in a long letter latety published in the Richmond Whig. We copy only that portion relating to the affair particularly. After a few introductory remarks, *Pleasants* says:

In November, 1840, when every mail came fraught with the returns of the Presidential Election, and before the final returns from New York had been received, the Whigs of Richmond apprehended for 24 hours that the day had gone against them. The impression was caused by the complexion of certain Loco Foco statements issued from the city of New York, one or two days after the election in that State, and which claimed, with the greatest confidence, that her vote had been given to Mr. Van Buren. If New York had thus disappointed the sanguine calculations made upon her vote by the Whig party, it was not doubted that Pennsylvania, whose vote was hoped for rather than confidentiy expected, would follow her lead, and the vote of Virginia was already sufficiently in to render it next to certain that she had voted for Mr. Van Buren.—The consequence was almost inevitable, that if these three great States had united in his favor, the Whigs were defeated, and Mr. Van Buren re-elected. Such a catastrophe then, when the Whig party were wound up to the highest pitch of confidence in victory, and exultation in the glorious fruits which they anticipated from it to a misruled country, would have been appalling. *Now*, there are few of them, I presume, who do not wish that such had been the result; for it is better to fall in fair fight, by the hand of an open and manly enemy, than to be robbed, and murdered in the dark by the caitiff whom you had trusted.

During the 24 hours of suspense I have mentioned, the excitement in Richmond was very great, and was much increased by the prevalent, I may say the universal conviction of the whig party of that place that there had been fradulent voting in Virginia to much extent, sufficient in the counties of Page, Shenandoah, Rockingham and Madison alone to counterbalane any majority by which Mr. Van Buren could have carried the State. How far this conviction was well or ill founded, it is not now relevant to inquire: it is enough that it prevailed, honestly and sincerely. If then Mr. Van Buren was re-elected by the vote of Virginia, without whose vote he could not have been re-elected, and it was manifest and could be judicially established, that he was indebted for his Virginia majority to *fraud*, the question passed from man to man, what was to be done? What was the remedy? Would the American people submit to be ruled by a majority, carrying their point by fraud? Ought it to be submitted to? If such a precedent were acquiesced in, would it not be repeated, and deluged as our country always was, and would annually continue to be, to a constently augmenting extent, emigrations of the most illiterate classes of Europe, should we not speedily be at the mercy of him or them who would embody the greatest number of mercenaries to drown the voices of the true and real American people.? If the Constitution and laws afforded no redress, ought not the people to take redress into their own hands, as a case was presented, when submission to the wrong was a tacit relinquishment of free Government, and virtual slavery? Such were the questions agitated at that moment of excited feeling and painful suspense.

Gentlemen of the bar were consulted as to the legal course which ont to be taken if Mr. Van Buren had been elected by the aid of Virginia, and it could be made to appear that his majority in this State was fraudulent. They were of opinion that there was *no* legal redress whatever, and that the returns of the Presidential Commisioners were final and conclusive, and could not be looked behind. If these Commissionsrs, inflamed by partizan zeal, had annulled the Constitution, and permitted aliens, non-residents and all others, to vote—or, if bribed with Federal gold, they had excluded Whigs altgother from the polls, and suffered none but there opponents to vote—and, if all this could be established beyond controversy, or the ability of a single human being to question it—still we are told that the law could offord no relief and that the decision of the returning officers, that is the Commissioners, was unsailable and could not be set aside. The Commissioners indeed could be punished, but their act, which might and most probably would subvert the institutions of the country, could not be reached or remedied. I was astonished then, and I can hardly now believe this to be so; but so I was told by respectable legal authority. A President chosen by such means would as effectually be President as Gen. Washington. The farther opinion was expressed that if military force was employed to control the votes of the people, the violence would be cured by the return of the Commissioners. I humbly submit these matters to the country and the Legislature, as I did before in November, 1840

Political and party passions, already in high ferment, were still farther inflamed by the assurance that the laws could afford no redress for the monstrous crime of strangling the voice of a free people by corrupting the ballot-boxes, if it should even be demonstrated that it had been committed. In this state of feeling, three individuals, who happened together, interchanged opinion, found an entire concurrence af sctiment among themselves, and hastily arranged the heads of a plan for redressing the wrongs of the country by securing the person of Mr. Van Buren, previous to his inauguration. Three things were to precede putting it in execution: 1. The election of Mr. Van Buren. 2. That he could not have been returned without the vote of Virginia. 3. Proof, carrying positive and undoubted certainty with it, that his majority in Virginia was fraudulent. These preliminaries ascertained, 20 persons, men who could depend on one another, were to be admitted into the association under the plebge of secrecy and fidelity. Ten of the number were to proceed to Washinton in a fast steamboat, giving out that their object was a jaunt of amusement, to witness the approacning inauguration. It was imagined that there would be litle difficulty in finding an opportunity of conveying Mr. Van Buren on board, by stratagem or force, and this done the boat was to run with all despatch for Albemarle Sound, previously agreed upon as the destination. There the ten were to be met by their associates, and Mr. Van Buren to be escorted by the whole into the upper Districts of North Carolina, Cornwallis's "most rebellious People in America," and whom we knew to be now as staunch Whigs as their fathers were in 1780. Arrived there, a manifesto was to be published, addressed to the American People, declaring the motives and objects of the act, and the vicinage assembled and appealed to. Mr. Van Buren himself was to be treated with the greatest possible respect and courtesy compatible with safe custody.—The manifesto was to demand a new election and the restoration of the rights of the majority.

The next Northern mail brought confirmaation of a great Whig victory, and of course the plan of abduction and all thoughts of it were abandoned. Whether it would have been executed if the events had fallen out, the anticipation of which led to its conception, is beyond my power to know. I believe it would have been; for although it was embraced in passion, that passion was not likely to cool by witnessing successful Fraud in the enjoyment of its spoils. Passion, by such a spectacle was far more likely to be inflamed than pacified and to pass into gloomy resolve and vindictive action, and patriotism would have done to aid of its reasoning.

What consequences might have followed it is still more impossible to know. We believed, however, that those consequences would not be bloody, that the good sense and moderation of the American people wood side with us, and require that to be done which we demanded, and that the most salutary effects would ensue in guarding more carefully the purity of the elective franchise and in arresting the growth of election fraud and corruption, within a few years advancing with the most alarming rapidity, and threatening to subject the will of the American people to the uninstructed population of Ireland and Germany seeking a home on our shores.

Let casuist determine the moral character of the meditated action. If that was good, the actors were irresponsible for its consequnces. I believed it good then, when much excited, and believe it so still, when the indignation of that day is supplanted by another class of political feelings which make me regard their predecessors with very different eyes—when treachery and ingratitude cause me to view "Van and the Spoils System" with comparative affection.

THE NATIONAL INSULT AT NEW YORK.

One of the most imposing public demonstrations ever witnessed in New York, came off on the 16th instant—composed of the leading citizens of the city, for the purpose of evincing their indignations at the national insult offered our country by the miscalled *Whigs* at the Ashburton Dinner. The procession, composed of carriages, military and five companies, and citizens on horseback and foot, was over two miles long. After marching through the principal streets of the city, the procession entered the Park, where a public meeting was organized by the appointment of DANIEL JACKSON, Esq., President, with twenty-six Vice Presidents and twenty-six Secretaries. After several able speeches and the reading of a scorching report from a Committee, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That certain occurrences at the Treaty Banquet given to Lord Ashburton, the Special Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, at the Astor House, in the City of New York, on the 21 September, 1842, were of a character and importance that should arrest the attention of the whole American people, and call forth a universal expression of indignation.

Resolved, That when, on that occasion, the American national toast, "The President of the United States," was received with contemptuous silence, broken only by derisive laughter, or other expressions of disrespect, while the British national toast, "The Queen of Great Britain," was drank with exultation and reiterated cheers, an insult was offered to the Chief Magistrate of our country and government which we are bound, as Americans and Republicans, to repel, in justice at once to him, to ourselves, to our government, and to our country.

Resolved, That all who actively participated in the infliction of that insult, are by that act personally disgraced, rendered unworthy of the American name, and deserving of public execration.

Resolved, That all who passive participated in the infliction of that insult, by not protesting against it, or otherwise repelling it, are guilty of a gross dereliction of duty as American citizens.

Resolved, That it was the duty of every good citizen who was present when that insult was given, either to protest against it, to the person presiding on the occasion, or to leave the scene of so gross an outrage.

Resolved, That in this last dastardly attack upon the President, we see the progress of a systematic attempt on the part of his malignant opponents, and prosecuted through two successive sessions of Congress, to destroy the Executive department of the government, and to bring in under the control of a faction, fatal to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we will sustain the Executive department whosoever may administer it, and will preserve it inviolate, with every other wise provision in our glorious constitution, for the benefit of future generations.

Resolved, That we solemnly deny that proceedings at the Treaty Dinner given to Lord Ashburton, at the Astor House, on the 2d inst. in the name of "the merchants and citizens of New York," meet with the approbation of our citizens, except so far as they may be deemed justly complimentary to the distinguished representative of the British nation and the American Secretary of State, for so happily contributing their aid to heal the rankling differences betwen two nations of kindred origin, language and population.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest to Great Britain, France and all other nations, the insults offered to our President on that occasion are not approved by the people of the United States, but excite and will continue to call forth their utmost indignation; that they were the acts of the internal enemies of our form of government and republican freedom; whose opinions, objects and policy, we verily believe, to be identical with those of the old Federal party, and its political decendants, who sneered at our country's victories, ridiculed its valor, and treacherously hoisted blue-lights to conduct the ships of the enemy into our harbors, to lay waste our cities and pillage our citizens.

Resolved, That a correct description of the proceedings of the citizens of New York this day, in their procession and this concluding public meeting, be published in the London Times and Paris Constitutional, as well as in several journals of this city and Washington.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the omission of the name of the President of the United States, at that dinner, as the American contracting party to the Treaty of Washington; the President and Senate being the only authorities to national treaties known to the Constitution; and we consider this omission the more invidious and disgraceful, because it is well known that President Tyler exercised great sagacity, ability, and indefatigable energy, in the progress and modification of that treaty, from its commencement to its gratifying consummation.

Overwhelmed with the censure and condemnation manifested from all quarters, against the notable project described by Mr. Pleasants, the *Richmond Whig* (formally edited by Mr. P., and the medium chosen by him for laying his sketch of the "plot" before the public,) attempts an escape by the following subterfuge:

"☞ "*The atrocious plot*" has thrown the old mesmerized driveller of the Enquirer into violent patriote convulsion—the Sweat House is stirred to its lowest depths—and a double guard has been mounted at the White House in Washington! The most successful hoax ever played off upon human credulty—not excepting even the Cunpowde Plot—never excited so much sensation. The Alexandria Gazette says it has created a universal laugh. We will try to make room to-morrow for some of Ritchie's 'startling' appeals. Poor old man! he has had his day. For forty years he has been humbugging others, and now there is no trick, however shallow, which cannot take him in. Three men kidnapping the Commander in-Chief of the Army and navy, runing him round to Albemarl sound, in a fast sailing steamer, thence to Buncombe, and assisted a proclamation (to Dick Johnson, of course then acting president, during the abduction of Van) calling for a new election! Atrocious Plot! Detestable Treason! Why this is a falsification of the ancient saying: Old birds are not caught with chaff."

Upon this the *Boston Courier*, a prominent Whig journal, comments thus pointedly and frankly:

"In this a denial of the plot? Or is it a mere trick to lead the public to *infer* that the letter of J. H. Pleasants, was nothing more than a harmless attempt to impose on the editor of the Enquirer? Take either supposition, and the Whig will read but little honor for patriotism or credit for wit. If Mr. Pleasants wrote the letter making an apparently authentic statement of a plot to carry off the President of the Uunted States, solely with a view to trifle with the intellect of his cotemporary Mr. Ritchie, and the Whig published it to be a hoax, no degree of contempt can be too heavy to lay upon the heads of such shameless blackguards. But Mr. Pleasants has not yet pronounced the letter a fiction or given any intimation that *the plot* was not a *genuine* plot. The paragraph, quoted above, from the Whig, does not pronounce the letter a *hoax*, If Mr Pleasants, and the editor of the Whig, have any regard for truth, honor, or decency, they will not attempt to pass the matter off with such a disgusting grin as the Whig has here exhibited."

Governor Morton's Letter.

TO THE SUFFRVGE CLAM BAKE COMMITTEE.

TAUNTON, Aug. 27, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—In declining to join "*The friends of equal rights*" from Rhode Island in their gathering at Medury Grove, on Tesuday next, I beg leave to tender to them my hearty thanks for their obliging invitation.

No man has interfered less, in the recent afiairs of Rhode Island, than myself. I have had no communication in relation to the great questions which have agitated and distracted your State, with any of its inhabitants, unless a very little conversation with some of the friends of the old Charter Party be an exception. I have, I trust, been an *impartial* observer of the passing events; but it would be worse than affectation to pretend that I have been an *indifferent* one. Every man alive to the welfare of our common country, must feell a deep interest in the occurrences which have there transpired, and the principles which they have developed. They have given rise to questions of portentous import to our democratic institutions, and brought to light doctrines which strike at the foundation of all free government.

But what magnifies their importance, and renders them of common concernment to the whole country, is the part which a great party, powerful by the wealth and talents of its leading members, now in possession of the Government of the Unitee States, has taken in relation to them.

The people of Rhode Island, acting in their original, sovereign capacity, with the aid of governmental regulation, but in a peaceful manner, and with all the formality which their circumstances would admit, called a convention, founded on equal representation of their numbers, to form a constitution for their adoption or rejection. This convention performed the duty required of it, and submtited to the people a frame of Government, tending to secure equality of representation and universality of sufirage, which was adopted by the votes of a large majority of all the adult male population of the State. The validity of this constitution is denied dy most of the inhabitants who exercised exclusive rights and privileges under the old Charter. Officers were elected and goverument organized under both. It became an interesting question which was the valid instrument, and which the legitimate government.—This has assumed a party character, and may be considered indicative ot the political principles of the two great parties in which our country is divided.

The Whig party justifies the proceedings and defends the principles of the landholder's party of Rhode Island. The Whig President, doubtless with the advice of his Whig Cabinet; the acknowledged leader and supposed dictator of the Whig party; the Whig Governor of the greatest State in the Union; other Whig Governors and leaders; and of all the Whig papers, with a very few exceptions, have taken the side of the old Charter and those who act under it; While all the Democratic papers, and, as far as I know, all the influential men of that party who have expressed an opinion, have advocated the validity of the new constitution. Indeed, no Demoerat in principle, can deny to the people the right to form their own government, or justify that *rotton borough* system of unequal representation which gives to men in one town *ten* or *twenty* times the weight the same number of men in another posses; or defend that restricted system of suffrage, which excludes one half the people from its exercise.

The questions, therefore, which are involved in this controversy, though local in heir orogin, have assumed a general interest, and are brought home to the breast of every citizen for his conscientious decision. Now, without intending to interfere with the transactions of the people of another State, or to give an opinion upon the proceedings of the two contending parties there, any farther than the examination of general principles renders necessary, I feel not only at liberty but called upon, boldly and frankly, to discuss those principles.

It is neither my province nor my intention to judge of the constitution of another State. If a majority of the people of Rhode Island are satisfied with their new Constitution, no Democrat will deny their right to adopt it, or attempt to infringe the free exercise of that right. But in advocating its legal validity, I do not mean to be understood as approving of all its provisions.

But the enquiry presents itself, in the outset—what does this Constitution contain so extremely objectionable and pernicious, or what is there in the old Charter so very excellent and desirable, as to justify and require an appeal to arms to annul the one and sustain the other? If the Constitution be substantially wise and just, why should not the minority, who had not voted at all, have tacitly acquiesced, and suffered it to go into operation by general consent? If it contained defects it also contained provision for future amendments. The only reasons which can be found for resistance to it, must consist in objections to its adoption, or to the principles which it contains. It cannot be presumed that the men in office would expose their State to civil war for the sake of retaining the power.

But what are the great questions involved in this controversy? and what are the vital principles of government which the one party is supposed to maintain and the other deny? They are,

I THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERN THEMSELVES, AND TO ESTABLISH THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

II. FREE SUFFERAGE.

III. EQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION.

The friends of the new constitution *necessarily* maintain, and its enemies *necessarily* oppose these principles. I can see no escape from this conclusion. Let it not be denied that a majority of all the people voted for the constitution. The returns show about *three-fifths*. They have been in the power of the opponents of the new constitution.—Doubtless errors were committed, but they have been pointed out; and it would be unreasonable to suppose that they existed to the extent of the *thousands* which compose the majority. Besides, it is a common presumption, that those who omit to vote intend to acquiece in the decision of those who choose to exercise that right, and this is believed to be the first instance in which a majority of all the qualified voters even was required or obtained in favor of any constitution. If the majority of all the people were opposed to the adoption of the new constitution, why did they not turn out and reject it? This would have saved much of ill-will, confusion, expense and bloodshed. No. It cannot be so. The circumstances necessarily lead to the conclusion, not only that there was a large majority in favor of the constitution, but that its opponents well knew it to be so. Do they contend that the will of the *minority* should prevail over that of the *majority*? Do they maintain that there is a favored class who possess greater political rights and power than their fellow men, and that they cannot be deprived of them without their own consent? *This is the rankest doctrine of* ARISTOCRACY.

Let it not be pretended that the new constitution was not adopted "*according to the form of law.*" Substance, rather than form, is now sougt for.—The *pettifogger's* plea in abatement, and the *special pleader's* special demurrer, are, in the light of the present day, discountenanced alike by legistative actions and judicial decisions. "FORM OF LAW" Constitutional questions are not to be embarrased by legal quibbles and technical objections. They look through forms prescribed to regulate the action of the people in the exercise of their highest sovereign power? Who can establish forms to govern their proceedings?

When the people have adopted constitutions, and in them provided the manner of making future alterations, some persons contend that they and their successors are bound by the regulations which they have made for themselves, and can make amendments in no other manner. Without admitting or stopping to discuss this position, I think that every believer in the doctrine of delegated power must admit, that, in the original formation of a government, the people must, as they proceed, determine their own forms of proceeding. The same rule applies where there is an existing form of government, which contains the provision for amendments If this be not so, no new government conld be formed, and no such old one could be amended. If the community be so large that the people cannot meet and discuss the subject all together, some persons must *assume* the power to introduce and bring it, in some way, before the people for their action. Such was the case in the old thirteen States, in the formation of their constitutions; so whether conventions, for the purpose, were proposed by the spontaneous action of the people, or by the recommendation of their Colonial Legislatures, they were alike unauthorized. The several charters never contemplated the establishment of independent governments, and never authorized the charter officers to take any steps towards the formation of democratic constitutions. But however a constitution is proposed to the people, it derives all its force from their action upon it. If they reject it, the proposal becomes a nullity. If they adopt it, it becomes the supreme law of the land.—The mode of bringing the proposal before the people is not the most material part of the transaction. That which gives them the fiullest opportunity for the fair expression of their opinions is doubtless the best. I am not aware that it has ever been objected against the new constitution, that every inhabitant of the State had not an opportunity to vote upon its adoption.

It will not be pretended that the Rhode Island Charter confered upon the legislature the power to propose a constitution, or to call a convention for that purpose. It contains not a syllable to that effect.—If they did either, they must *assume* the power.—As no constitution could be formed without the exercise of this power, no very strong objection could exist to its assumption by the legislature, yet as they held unequal and unjust powers, which were the subject of complaint, there could be no peculiar propriety in their doing it rather than a meeting of the people themselves, or their delegates chosen for the purpose. But, the assumption that the legislature alone can initate proceedings for the formation of a constitution, and that none can be formed without their consent and preliminary action, seems to me to be founded in the most papable usurpation. This, instead of keeping pace with the progress of the age, is retrograding some six hundred years into the dark ages—dark indeed for political liberty and the rights of the people—when British Kings undertook to *grant* to their subjects *charters* of their rights and liberties. One man GRANT RIGHTS to millions! LIBERTIES depending on the Charter of a King! Do we derive our rights immediately from our Creator? or do we depend on *rulers*, pretending to be ordained of God, to deal them out to us at their discretion, and according to their good pleasure? Will the American people, or the friends of free government any where, acknowledge the principle that the people can *only* make or amend their constitutions by the permission of their rulers?

But to recur to the great principles, opposition to which is implied in opposition to the people's constitution.

I. THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERN THEMSELVES, AND TO ESTABLISH THEIR OWN FORMS OF GOVERNMENT. This is declared to be a self-evident proposition, in the Declaration of Independence; is recognized as such in every constition which has been formed under it; and has been acknowledged to be an unquestioned and fundamental principle of free government, by the most eminent statesman, civilians and jurists of our country. This is now, for the first time, brought in question, by maintaining, that the people can make, alter, or amend their constitution *only* through the action of the legislature, and that too, whether the legislature has any constitutional power to act or not.

II. The doctrine of FREE SUFFRAGE is a *corollary* or rather branch of the last propositon. The right of self-government is inherent in *all men*, and not in a *part*; and should be secured to *every one*, unless he forfeit it by his own acts. Although this doctrine is not universally admitted, in its fullest extent, yet few heretofore have carried restrictions upon suffrage so far as to require *freehold* qualifications. This excludes more than *one-half* of the people from any participation in the government under which they live. And they, who are governed by laws in the making of which they have no voice, may be defined to be political slanes.

The revolutionary axiom that "*representation and taxation are inseparable*," though sound and true in itself, has, I fear, had too much consideration given to it. By placing too great reliance upon it we magnify the importance of property at the expense of moral and intellectual worth. No one holds the right of property more sacred than myself. But I am not willing to put them in the balance and make them preponderate against man, the noblest creation, and the express image of his Almighty Maker. The higher and more difficult duty of government is the protection of personal rights and the liberty of thinking, speaking and acting our own thoughts. Of what use is property if our persons are insecure? And why should not those who have personal rights to potect, have a voice in the government whose duty it is to protect them?

But the above axiom is as broad and extends as far as the warmest advocate of universal suffrage could desire. Who is there exempt from *taxation!*

If such a person can be found, it must be one "who neither sweetens his tea nor salts his porridge."

What is there in the possession of land which confers superior intelligence and morol dignity? What talismanic influence does it possess to inspire its owner with qualifications which depart the moment he parts with his land? May not the learned President of Brown University exercise the elective franchise as intelligibly as the most ignorant landholder in the State?

I well know that many who pretend to advocate free and representative governments are in favor of very restricted suffrage. In France only *one* person in *two hundred* is entitled to vote, and in parts of England the disproportion is quite as great. In our own country many desire to restrict rather than extend the elective franchise. But I can see no cause for doing it, and believe they mistake both the genius and the principles of democratic governments. The right of self-government belongs to *man* as *man:* and does not depend upon the accidents of birth, or of real or personal estate. And I have seen no reason to believe that power is more safe in the hands of the *rich* than the *poor*, or that the *former* are more honest than the *latter*. I should not, for the highest degree of perfection, look to either.

III. EQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION is a fundamental principle of our government, and without it we have no guaranty of its just, equal and beneficient operation. Unequal representation is but one grade better than no representatinn. Why should men, residing in one town have greater weight than the same number of men in another? Let the advocates of the old charter and of the new convention, which give a disproportion of *ten* or *twenty* to one, answer the question.

I have now offered my views of the great principles which seems to be involved in the contest which has been carried on in Rhode Island, and which, theoretically at least, seem to have spread over the country, being maintained by those who advocate, and impugned by those who oppose the new constitution, wherever they may be. I have brought to the discussion no personal felling, and I trust no bias or prejudice. My private friendships are altogether with the officers and members of the Charter party. I have endeavored, as far as practicable to confine my remarks to the principles discussed. Their application to parties and individuals have been frankly made so far and no farther than was necessary for their explanation and elucidation. I have neither the means nor the inclination to judge of the various acts of the contending parties. Without, therefore, intending to impeach the motives of any one or wishing to express any mere opinion, I cannot conceal, if I would, that the principles for which I have contended necessarily lead to the conclusion that the new constitution is the supreme law of the State, and of course that the success of the Charter government against it has been the triumph of *unauthorized power*, and of *military force*, over *political right* and *constitutional law*.

It is one of the beauties and excellencies of our admirable system of government that it provides for the redress of all grievances and the settlement of all controversies without a resort to physical force.—And no one has less confidence in the justice of decisions by arms, or a greater abhorrence of an appeal to them, than myself. I yield to no one in respect for the civil authority, or (for reasons which will at once occur) in deference for judical decisions. I cannot adequately express the depth of my regret and grief at the military movements which have occurred, and the demoralizing and distressing consequences of them. They certainly have added nothing to the happiness of the people or the reputation of the State. They seem to me to have been as needless and uncalled for as they were unwise and injurious.

The unhappy controversy might have easily been settled without bloodshed or a resort to arms. There were at least two ways obviously open for a civil decision; and assuming as I do that the great mass of both parties were honest, and actuated by good motives, it seems marvellous strange that the one or the other was not resorted to. Either would have produced a decision more satisfactory to honest minds than an appeal to the "God of Battles."

If either of the members of the United States Senate had resigned his seat, then the election of a successor by each of the Legislatures would have brought directly before the Senate the validity of the new constitution. Surely such a step would not have required a very high degree of patriotism in the resigning senator, when thereby he might avert civil war, especially if he, who doubtless would have been re-elected, had confidence in the unimpaired validity of the old charter.

But a better mode of settling the question would have been by an appeal to the highest judicial tribunal of our country. A mutual arrangement might have been made between the contending parties, by which a suit, putting directly in issue the validity of the new constitution, might have been commenced; carried in the most expeditious mode to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the earliest possibile decision obtained. That the judgment would have been in favor of the new constitution I can entertain no doubt. But whatever it might have been, it would have commanded the acquiescence of the whole country, not excepting the people of Rhode Island.

I have learned from published statements, by both sides, that the friends of the new constitution were not only desirous of adopting this course, but willing to suspend all action under the new constitution until a decision could be had. This certainly was meeting their opponents more than half way and seeking an amicable adjustment at the extremest verge of honorable concession. If this proposition was made and rejected, whichever party may be in the right upon the constitutional question, the whole responsibility if the appeal to arms, of the loss of property, of blood and of life, and all the other physical and moral evils resulting from the military movements and government, rests upon the leaders of the *Charter party*. I hope their refusal to accede to this most conciliatory, just and reasonable proposal did not arise from an apprehension that the decision would be against, them and a desire, by military operations, martial law and other arbitrary and oppressive measures, to overawe the people into the substitution of a less free and democratic constitution for the one heretofore adopted by them.

I must apologize for the length of this communication. It contains the substance of my remarks upon the same subjects made to an assembly of my fellow citizens at Semerset, the only instance in which I have ever fully expressed my opinions.—And you would not now have been troubled with it but for the gross falsehoods and misrepresentations which have been circulated in relation to those remarks, and especially their refenence to certain distinguished individuals in this State, in yours, and at the seat of government.

I am Gentlemen, with respect, Your obedient servent. MARCUS MORTON.

P. W. FERRIS, Esq, and others, Committee of Arrangments.

STARE ELECTIONS.

Elections will take place, this fall, in the following States, and at the times opposite to them:

Georgia, Arkansas, and Michigan	Oct. -	3
Maryland - - - - - -	"	5
Pennsylvania and South Carolina	- "	10
New Jersey - - - - -	"	10
Ohio - - - - - -	"	11
Mississippi - - - -	Nov.	7 and 8
New York and Delaware - -	- "	8
Massachusetts - - - -	"	14

Georgia, Arkansas, and New York, elect members of Congress, in addition to State offiers.

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be found at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...r.

SOUTHERN TONIC,

A valuable family Medicine for the cure of Ague and Fever, loss of appetite, and every symptom of General Debility, for sale at the Drug Store.

Sept. 5th, 1842. B. OATES.

RENEWAL OF THE CAROUSALS OF 1840.

The notification which we copy below from an Indiana paper, exhibits the mode in which Mr. CLAY opens his canvass for the Presidency. Similar placards are blazoned in Kentucky and Ohio, with a view to excite expectation and curiosity thoughout the country for hundreds of miles around Dayion. All the ignorant and credulous on reading the circulars and advertisements, (of which we give a sample,) will be induced to believe that, by repairing to Dayton, they will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing all the notorious agitators, political incendiaries, and plotters who have signalized themselves by their machinations ever since the Bank of the United States began its war upon the Government, and put its mercenary troops and ambitious leaders in the field. What multitudes might not be drawn together, even of the good and simple-hearted—in a country where such men as DANTON, MURAT, and ROBESPIERRE had obtained a bad eminence—if the impression were made upon a densely populated region, that those three men of bad renown were all to be seen on the same rostrum on the same day? Similar feelings of curiosity will, we have no doubt, attract thousands to Dayton, to see and hear CLAY and ADAMS and GRANGER—men distinguished for the propensities and characteristics which the violent phrenzy of the French revolution imparted, in colossal proportions, to its bloody triumvirate.

The gathering of immense masses of partisans—such as attend the meeting of the Jacobons in Paris—is an indispensable means of giving an impulse to movements designed to bring the sober sense and probity of the community into subjection to the passions and vices of the most violent and unprincipled. These throngs, so drawn together, bring under review of the leaders all the instruments, from the various sections, necessary to carry on their work! and the opportunity is afforded of stimulating them, in every way, to enter upon it in the most unscrpulous and desperate manner. The appeals of their speakers inspire the most daring confidence and enthusiasm, from the contagious sympathy of numbers. The subalterns communicate to each other their fraudulent tactics; the leaders indoctrinate them, orally, in private, with such instructions as they dare not make public in general orders, or even by secret circulars. And here, too, commences the distribution of the *spoils*—not merely of money contributed by individuals and corporations to carry the election, but of the honors and emolument of the public stations which success is to put at the disposal of the commander. Every manager who undertakes for a paaticular district, selects an office for himself; and all are promised. It was this enlistment of mercenaries to operate on the elections in 1840, which brought down the hordes on Gen. Harrison which besieged him in the White House, from the moment he was installed, and left him no peace until hunted into his grave.

As the result of this gathering at Dayton, we now warn the Democrats of Ohio that they may anticipate at the coming election *pipe-laying* at every poll in the State, where it is practicable; *bullies* to deter and keep aloof from the election the old and infirm, among those opposed to Whiggery; *frauds* on the ballot-boxes, and *false official returns*, wherever dishonest and corrupt functionaries can be found, over whom partisan zeal or sordid appliances will exercise more influence than sense of duty. Late experience proves incontestably, that the Federal party generally, acting on the principle that "*the end justifies the means*," will countenance and support these infamous practices in their agents, from the highest to the lowest—from Governors PENNINGTON and RITNER, down to the BADGERS and GLENTWORTHS.

We hope, therefore, that our Democratic brethren in Ohio will take warning from the past, and provide in time against the criminal conspiracies which will be organized at Dayton. We conjure them not to rest satisfied under the belief that the general discomfiture of Federalism elsewhere, and its late odious and treasonable act against constitutional Governments, augurs an easy victory over it in Ohio. The Federal party is never more formidable than when engaged in worst cause, and under the gloomiest circumstances. In 1840 they adopted candidates pledged against bank, tariff, and almost everything that constituted their political creed; yet their party drill and discipline were so effectual, that they did not lose a man from their own ranks, on the score of principle; while they gained thousands, by the false professions and foul means put into requisition. The worse their cause, the more desperate become their exertions, and the more infamous and reckless their practices. When they have no hope of success but in the application of money and fraud then the Democracy cannot make any calculation in regard to results, from the state of public sentiment. At this moment, Whiggery is in disgrace throughout the Union—and nowhere more utterly than in Ohio. But there the spirit of 1840 is roused, to perpetuate the atrocious acts that put down the public suffrage in that season, when force and fraud prevailed. The result will be the same now, unless the Democracy organize bodies of firm, calm, resolute citizens, who will stand guard at the polls, to see justice done,—and who will watch the ballot-boxes minutely, and observe everything that is done with them—from the deposite of the votes, until the return is made out, proclaimed, and sealed.

It will be seen that the notification we copy, which is now going the rounds in the West, to bring the Federal clans under the review of Mr. CLAY preparatory to the election in Ohio, closes by the significant announcement that "THE LATCH STRIG IS OUT." This means that at Dayton, all comers are to be at free quartes. Provision is made for one hundred thousand voulunteers—and by whom? If the public recalls to mind the fact, that the charters of all the banks in Ohio expire this year, and that the next Legislature is to be chosen to renew them, it will understand that the *latch-string* means the *purse-string* of the paper-money corporation.

From the Wayne County Record. published at Centreville, Indiana.

BARBECUE,

BY THE

WHIGS of Ohio,

TO THE

Whigs of Kentucky,

AT DAYTON,

ON THE

29th OF SEPTEMBER, 1842.

Fellow countrymen of the United States! you are invited to an entertainment, to be given in honor of the patriots of the Banner State!

LET ALL who aided in the great victory of 1840, ALL, who desire to hear reason and do right ALL who doubt or fear for the destiny of their country, ALL who love that country, and determined to preserve her free institutions unimpaired—Let all come to our Feast.

The victory, which we then so gloriously achieved, over an unprincipled band of selfish officeholders and their honest, but misguided adherents, has been lost to the nation by the death of our noble Chief, and the shameful treachery of his accidental successor!

We have been betrayed, but we will not despair! A new contest and a new victory is before us. The treason of an Arnold did not subdue the spirit of our fathers!

In the earnestness of our appeal, we repeat the invocation of 1840:

"Come all who are opposed to increase of corruption in office!

"Come all who prefer the practice of Democracy to mere profession!

"Come all who desire to maintain the proper balance between the State and General Governments!

"Come all who are for confining the several departments of the Government within their own spheres—who are jealous of the encroachments of the President upon the duties and powers of the Legislative and Judiciary.

"Come all who are opposed to tying the purse to the sword of the Nation!"

Let all come who abhor the assumption, by an American President, of the prerogative of an European King!

Come! For the unwavering Champion of all our dearest rights and highest interests,

HENRY CLAY,

Will be here.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER

Accepting the invitation to be in Dayton on the 20th September.

ASHLAND, September 1st, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly invitation to a barbacue at Dayton on the 20th instant, given to the Whigs of Kentucky. I accept it with great pleasure, and will attend, unless prevented by sickness. I could not have derived more gratification in attending a barbacue at any other place in the State of Ohio; for nowhere else have I warmer, more steadfast, or more faithful friends.

With many thanks for the sentiments of esteem and regard which accompany your invitation,

I remain, faithfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

Messrs. *Joseph H. Crane, Samuel Forror, H. G. Phillips, Richard Green, Daniel A. Haynes, Charles Anderson.*

Come! For we hope to see and hear on that occasion, the ex-President of the United States,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Venerable for his years and his virtues, and honored throughout the world for his genius, his knowledge, and his long and pure devotion to the cause of freedom.

TAOMAS CORWIN,

GOVERNOR OF OHIO

Will be here.

Come! The high-spirited members of Harrison's cabinet—Ewing, Bell, Badger, Crittenden, and Granger—have been invited. The Whig members of Congress from Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinoise, Michigan, and Ohio; and Tallmadge, Preston, Mangum, Berrien, Barnard, Clark, Fillmore, Kennedy, Johnson, Bous, Rayner, Stanly, Evans, Prentiss, and many others of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have been invited.

Govrenor Thomas Metcalf and Robert Letcher, of Kentucky; John Davis, of Massachusetts; Noah Noble and David Wallace, of Indiana; Joseph Vance and Allen Trimble, of Ohio, have been invited.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT has been invited.

General Leslie Combs, Hon. John Sergeant, Ogden Hoffman, W. W. Southgate B. W. Leigh, and a host of others, prominet Whigs of the Union have been invited to meet.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

of their fellow-citizens, and we trust that few of them will be unable to respond to the call.

Every provision has been made for the comfortable accommodation of man and horse, which the attendance of the largest multitude ever assembled in the United Stsles will render necessary. The Whigs of Dayton know how to do things in the right way, and they again proclaim to all to come, and they will find

THE LATCH-STRING OUT.

R. C. Carson & Co.,

ARE NOW RECEIVEING AND OPENing direct from New York and Philadelphia

A LARGE and well selected stock of fall and winter good, which they offer at unusually low prices for cash. Their assortment comprises every variety and description of goods, part of which are as follows:

50 pieces blue, black, and fancy Cloths and Casimers,
23 pieces do. satenett, and Kentucky Janes,
50 pieces whitney and negro Blankets,
20 pieces red, white, and green Flannels,
3 dozen gentlemen pilott and beaver Over-coats,
300 pieces dark and fancy Calicoes,
200 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 brown Domestic,
50 pieces bleached shirtings,
30 pieces dark and colored Mous-de-lanes,
Blac and colored silks,
Eolions and alpacca Lusters, a new article for Ladies dresses,
20 pieces heavy 43 and 44 in Bagging,
500 pair coarse negro Shoes,
150 pair gentlemens Boots,
A complete assortment of ladies and misses Shoes,
10 dozen ladies and misses Bonnets,
20 cases gentlemen fur and Beaver Hats,
150 boxes Lollards scotch Snuff,
600 pounds nails and brads at $6½ by the keg,

Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, and Groceries.

Together with a general assortment of fancy and staple goods, which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.

R. C. CARSON & Co.

Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1842. 81....4w.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday, 12th October next.

All the various Literary and Ornamental branches will be taught, and the same rates of tuition charged as heretofore.

The Music Department will be continued and the charge per Session reduced to $23 00.

Board with the principal in the Academy can be had at $8 50 per month.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Prin.

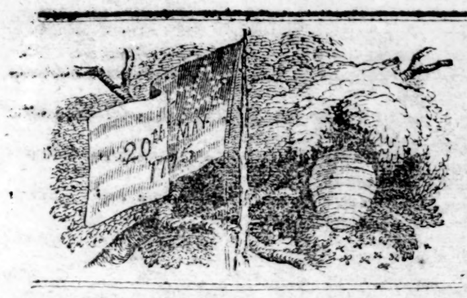
Sept. 19, 1842. 81....4w.

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1842

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

The indisposition of the Editor must account for the appearance of this week's paper.

From the Charleston Mureury.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Though the manufacturing riots have sensibly impeded and confused the current of business, yet if the extent of them be considered, the effect has been much less disastrous than might be expected. The traces of the convulsion are even now fading fast away, and business has almost recovered from the shock. This indicates not only great energy in the Administration, but great and general *confidence* in its power to protect property and enforce order. The rapidity of communication from point to point has given to the police a new power, and it is now seen for the first time to what an extent steam in its various forms can multiply the effectiveness of an army. The people had not calculated on that.

Cotton has, if anything, gained a little in the two weeks since the former advices, and there now no sufficient cause in prospect for the depression of that staple. One thing we like not—the extent of speculation in Liverpool. When that once becomes the fashion of the market, as it seems to be now, there are no natural bounds to it, but the failure of credit, which unfortunately is certain not to fail till the mischief is done. The prevalence of speculation leaves us in doubt how far the late activity in the cotton market may have any basis in substantial causes, and it is very much to be lamented that it should not be nipped in the bud.

An excellent and abundant crop in England and in France, is now certain, and that cannot fail to have a great effect, if not counteracted. The treaty with the United States, and the settlement of the Regency question in France are also in a high degree favorable to business. On the other hand our Tariff is most unfavorable, and is likely to exert even a worse influence on our valuable and growing commerce with France, than on that with England.

The great expense and still uncertain issue of the English wars with China and Affghanistan have the same unfavorable effect. These are not new causes of depression, however, and only continue, not add to the present causes for the dullness of trade.

In respect of the present position of trade, then, it may be said that some of the unfavorable influences are dissipated, and though some are added, there is on the whole a balance in favor of revival and restorration of the tone of the market, which is likely to operate, as far as our exports are concerned, through the season. The imports will probably be unusually small, and the effect of this may be sensibly felt afterwards.

From the Columbian (Conn.) Register.

THE LORDS OF THE LOOM ONCE MORE.

The Palladium either knows nothing about the tariff of which it prates so much, or it *wilfully* tries to deceive the public on the subject. It insists that the wool-growers are protected by duties of 30 per cent., whereas the new tariff law imposes but 5 per cent. on what is called coarse wool—which is the common wool of the country, generally raised by farmers; and then, to carry on the humbug, a duty of 30 per cent. is put on the other kinds of wool only. Under the denomination of coarse wool "costing not over seven cents" a pound in South America, the lords of the loom have cantrived, and still continue the contrivance, to import most of the raw material that they use. Every pound of this seven cents foreign wool drives from use a like quantity raised by our farmers. It is only on the finer qualities that the *gentlemen*-farmers raise upon the backs of their *imported* breeds, that the 30 per cent applies; while the mass of the other kinds, raised by the *working* farmers, is protected by but 5 per cent. It is of a piece with the rest of the imposition—benefits for the few, and burdens for the many. Just like the humbug duties on cotton goods, which tax the common cottons worn by poor people with duties of 100 per cent., and let in the finer qualities for the rich at a 30 per cent. tax. It taxes the baize jacket worn by the laborer with duties of 100 per cent., and lets in the rich man's broadcloth at 40 per cent. only. It imposes a duty of 14 cents a yard on *all* flannel, coarse, or fine, so that the poor man pays a duty of 100 per cent. on his, and the rich but 40 on his. This is carried out by the trickery of what is called *minimums*, and by specific duties on the *yard* instead of the *value*. It imposes 60 per cent. duties on the brown sugars of the poor, 80 per cent. on the salt to their meat; and lets in "pearls and gems" for the rich at 7 per cent., and "diamonds and watches" at only 7½ per cent.!!

Would the "lords of the loom," who got up this bill, have dared to present it to Congress, if it had told the story of its injustice on the face of it, in plain language? Never. We will throw some of its provisions into plain language, and see how they will read:

"Be it enacted by Congress, that on coarse cotton goods, worn by the poor, there shall be imposed duties of *one hundred* per cent.; and on fine cottons, for the rich, but *thirty* per cent. On common flannels, for the poor, *one hundred* per cent.; and on fine flannels, for the rich, *forty* per cent. On baizes and bockings, for poor men's jackets, *one hundred* per cent.; on fine broadcloth, for the rich, *forty* per cent. On coarse salt, and common brown sugar, for the poor, *eighty* per cent.; on hoes, scythes, spades, and sickles, thirty per cent.; on 'pearls and gems,' seven per cent.; on 'watches and diamonds,' seven and a half per cent.

"Be it further enacted, that for the purpose of encouraging farmers who raise wool, there shall be *five* per cent. allowed to *working*-farmers' wool, and *thirty* per cent. for *gentlemen*-farmers' wool.

"Be it further enacted, that dye-woods, and other dyestuffs used by cloth-makers, shall come in duty free; but mahogany stuff, used by furniture-makers, shall be taxed fifteen per cent."

Odious as this seems to every man who reads it, it is the literal and plain translation of some of the provisions of this new tariff act.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The passage of the tariff bill is hailed by the Whigs throughout the country as a national blessing; and in comparison with the failure to pass any bill, either for revenue or protection, it must be justly so considered. It may well be doubted, however, whether many of the provisions of the bill are not too exclusively protective to be permanent. Take the iron duty for example, and a familiar case will illustrate how *onerously* protective in this particular provision. One of the iron dealors of Portsmouth had a small invoice of iron arrive into Boston last week; according to the laws existing when the order for it was made, the duty would have amounted to about four hundred dollars—the amount of the invoice being, in round numbers sixteen hundred dollars. The vessel arrived a few days after the passage of the act of Congress, and by force of its provisions, the merchant had to pay a duty of FOURTEEN hundred dollars! This is certainly wrong. So heavy a tax upon an article so necessary to civilization as iron is confessed to be, will not long be tolerated.

The provisions of the bill, in some others respects, are not protective only, but prohibitory. These cannot endure, for prohibition is destructive to revenue; and revenue, after all, is the main object of a revenue bill, and protection is but incidental to that. This is the common-sense view of the matter, and the people of this country will, in the long run, prefer the dictates of common-sense to all the wire-drawn abstractions of politicians and theorists.

The manufacturers of the North do not want a high protective tariff. A tariff moderately protective, but permanent, is what the people of the North are in favor of. Now, this country is so circumstanced, that, in order to raise the necessary amount of revenue, the duties can be so imposed as to give all the protection which manufacturers need. This is such protection as the South is generally willing to accede to; but protection *per se*—protection *alone*—a revenue bill which destroys revenue—this is what the whole South object to, and what even we of the North do not require. *Protection incidental to revenue* is all that the North requires; this is all reasonable men are willing to grant, come from what quarter they may. But protection which amounts, or which approaches, to *prohipition*, neither the Southern people, nor a very large class even of our own citizens, will consent to.

This is the ground which the Executive takes; It is the ground taken by Marshall of Kentucky, Proffit of Indiana, and Cushing of Massachusetts. It is broad, safe, and tenable ground; any other is uncertain and unsafe. The manufacturing interest does not need any other protection than this; and none but those who desire to make political capital out of it will stimulate them to ask for it. Let them be warned in time, and not quarrel with their best friends. Why need *they* seek to raise any constitutional or political question about protection, by driving it beyond their own wants? Why need they go out of their way to fine a stone wall against which to batter out their own brains? Or (what is more strange) why need they go to work to build up such a wall, for no other conceivable purpose than to butt against it?

THE PROSPECTS OF HENRY CLAY.

"The Sear and Yellow Leaf!"

The federalists, finding all other resources, cut off, made a rally on the name of Henry Clay expecting that its magic power would draw together once more their scattered hosts. They supposed that when they flung their new banner to the breeze, the States whose elections were approching, would catch the spirit, and give their voice for the splendid western arristocrat. Well, let us see

In federal Louisiana, we have the Governor for the first time.

In Alabama, the federalists have lost *thirteen* members of the Legislature.

In Kentucky—Clay's own State—they have lost *fourteen* members.

In Missouri they have lost *thewty three* members.

In Illinois they have lost *twenty one* members.

In North Carolina they have lost *thirty* members.

In Maine they have been routed—horse, foot, and dragoons.

All this has been done since Harry Clay was nominated for the Presidency. Once there was a spell in that name that would stir up the warm blood of the nation. But that was when Henry Clay stood up in his place in the halls of Congress and did gallant battle with the old federal power of Massachusetts, with Josiah Quincy at their head. The ringing melody of his voice was then tuned to liberty. He had not then prostrated his gorgeous mind at the footstool of Aristocracy, but stood, with a straightened back, and with a clear and burning eye, a freeman among freemen. That time has past forever.—*Portland American.*

FEDERALISM EVER THE SAME.

Thomas Jefferson said of the Federalist of his day, "*They look to a single and splendid government of an aristocracy founded on Banking Institutions, and Moneyed Corporations, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of Manufactures, Commerce, and Navigation, Riding and Ruling over the Plundkred Ploughman and Beggared Yoemanry. This will be to them a next blessing to the monarchy of their first aim, and perhaps the surest stepping stone to it.*"

Surely tuere is no man so blidd as not to see the identity of the Feperal Whigs of the present day with the Federalists of the days of Mr. Jefferson.—The ancient Federalists were clamerous for "Manufactures"—we hear modern Whiggery vociferating for the same. The ancient Federalists were for establishing "Banking Institutions and Moneyed Corporations" under the hypocritical pretext of extending Commerce and encouraging Navigation—the modern Whigs are for the same. Those institutions were considered by the ancient Federalists, says Mr. Jefferson, "as the next blessings to the monarchy of their first choice and perhaps the surest stepping-stones to it"—such is the light in which Banking Corporations are viewed by *modern* Federalists, and they are the only "stepping stones to the monarchy of their first aim." The Federalists were twhanted at the formation of our government in their unhallowed project of establishing a monaarchical or aristocratical form of government, and ever since that perriod they have been exerting their utmost efforts to create a spurious aristocracy of wealth by the establishment of privaleged orders and moneyed Corporations—*Tennessee Democrat.*

PROOF THAT MR. CLAY AGREED TO SURRENDER THE PROTECTIVE POLICY IN THE COMPROMISE OF 1833.

Mr. WISE, in a letter to his constituents, just published, says:

"I am informed and authorized, by one who saw the manuscript draught of the act of 1833 before it was offered, to state, that when Mr. Clay drew the act of 1833, and showed it to his friends in his own handwriting, after the clause which provides that only such duties shall be laid as are necessary for an economical administration of the Government, after the 30th of June, 1842, the following words, or other words precisely equivalent, were added, to wit: "*And such duties shall be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic articles whatever.*"

This was the form (as it stood at first) of the guaranty designed to be given in the compromise act, that the Government should return to its constitutional function of levying taxes for *public*, instead of *private* uses. They were to be imposed "*without reference to protection.*" It was thus, in express terms, that Mr. CLAY agreed to abandon his protective policy.

This mode of expressing the idea that the revenue power could only be constitutionally exercised to raise money for the Government—not for the uses of particular classes—was curtailed, probably to save appearances, and because the omitted part was implied in that retained. The pledge was declared simply in these words: "SUCH DUTIES ONLY SHALL BE LAID AS ARE NECESSARY TO AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT." Saying that the duties should be laid *only* for revenue, excluded their imposition in reference to protection. The latter might accrue as the mere incident, but was not to control the primary object.

So far from this stipulation being observed by the followers of Mr. CLAY in the late tariff imposed by them, it is absolutely reversed; and such duties are now laid as are only necessary for the protection (or rather the promotion) of private interests: and what is worse, at the expense of the necessities of any, the most economical administration of the Government. The revenues of the treasury will be greatly reduced by the excessive imposts levied on *cottons, woollens*, and a multitude of other articles, for the express purpose of preventing their importation, and giving the manufacturers a monoply, and a power to tax the community for themselves.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 28.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 to 8
do apple,	33 to 36	*Mackerel,*	none
Bacon,	6 to 7½	*Molasses,*	22 to 26
Beeswax,	27 to 28	*Oats,*	30 to 35
Butter,	12½ to 15	*Oil, linseed,*	80 to 90
Balerope,	8 to 10	*Nails, cut,*	6
Coffee,	11 to 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	5 to 8	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	20 to 25	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ to 10
Corn, (scarce)	45 to 50	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	17	*loaf,*	15 to 18
Flour,	$4½ to $5½	*Salt, bushel,*	50 to 60
Feathers,	25 to 30	*sack,*	$2 25 to 2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 to 1 20	*Tallow,*	10 to 10½
Hides, green,	4 to 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	1½ to 2½
do dry,	12½ to 14	*Wheat,*	80 to 90
Iron,	5 to 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 to 30
Lard,	6 to 7	*Wool,*	15 to 20

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 *cents pr yd.*
3-4 *do do* *do* 5½ *do*
30 *inch do, (heavy)* *do* 7 *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 to 10, 14 to 18

COLUMBIA, S. C., SEPT. 29.

Bagging, hemp,	20 to 24	*Corn,*	65 to 70
tow,	18 to 24	*Oats,*	60 to 70
Balerope,	8 to 14	*Peas,*	none
Bacon, hams,	8 to 14	*Lard,*	10 to 12
shoulders,	3 to 7	*Lead,*	8 to 11
sides,	5 to 8	*Molasses,*	31¼ to 40
Butter,	12½ to 20	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ to 7
Candles, sperm,	35 to 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 to $1
tallow,	17 to 20	*tanner's,*	$1
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 to 3 50
Coffee, cuba,	11 to 13	*Sugar, brown,*	11 to 13
java,	16 to 18	*loaf,*	16 to 18
rio,	11 to 12½	*lump,*	15 to 17
Cotton,	5 to 8¼	*Salt, sack,*	$2 50
Mackerel, No 1		*Soap, yellow,*	9 to 13
No 2		*Shot, all sizes,*	9 to 12
No 3	$10 to 10½	*Tallow,*	12 to 14
Flour, new,	$6 to 7	*Teas,*	80 to $1 25

CHERAW, SEPT. 20.

Beef, in market,	5½ to 6½	*Flour,*	$5 to 6 50
Bacon, fm wag.	6 to 8	*Feathers,*	30½ to 32
retail,	7 to 8	*Hides, green,*	5
Butter,	12½ to 15	*dry,*	10
Beeswax,	22 to 25	*Iron,*	5 to 6
Bagging,	20 to 25	*Lard,* (scarce)	7 to 8
Balerope,	10 to 12½	*Leather, sole,*	22 to 28
Coffee,	12½ to 15	*Lead, bar,*	8 to 10
Cotton,	4½ to 8¼	*Molasses,*	35 to 40
Corn, (scarce)	50 to 62	*Nails, cut,*	7 to 8

Died,

Also on the 13th ult., *Drury Culp,* in the 23d year of his age, beloved by all who knew him, especially his parents and the partner of his bosom.

As runs the glass, man's life doth pass. *Com.*

In this County, on the 26 ult., *Martha Elizabeth,* age 14 years, daughter of V. Y. Williamson.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. *Nancy Weddington,* wife of John Weddington, in the 53 year of her age. Her last illness was borne with christian patience and fortitude. In early life she joined a branch of the church of Christ, and lived a consistent professor of that faith which was her consolation and joy on the approach of death. She has left her beloved companion and nine children to mourn their loss; but their loss we trust is her gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, yea saith the spirit, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—*Com.*

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to amend the Patrol Law of Lincoln county, so as to have the Patrol appointed by the Captain's of the several beat companies, of the county.

Oct., 1842.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, lying on the Providence Road ten miles from Charlotte, in Providence Settlement.—The tract contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES of good land, on which are good improvements. Those wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on the subscriber. AMBROSE M. REA.

September 13 1842. 79-3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1842.

A....James Abernathy, S. W. Aderhold.

B....E. A. & R. Brevard 2, R. T. Brumby, Benj. Beal, Alfred Black, John Bradshaw, John Bird, Dr. C. D. Bobo, John Brown, Gen. Joseph Barringer.

C....John Colvard, Abner H. Custon, Adaline B. Cauble, Jacob Criscoe, Michael Carpenter & J. Hovis, Levy A. Carver, Joseph Carpenter.

D....Barnard Dougherty, Daniel Dellinger, Jr., Michael Davis, Peter Deck.

E....Isaac Erwin, B. M. Edney 2, Joseph B. England 2, James Elleott, Pollyan Edwards, Nathaniel Edwards.

F....H. Flower, David Friday.

G....H. W. Guion, Dr. Wm. J. Gunter, Ephraegm Goodson.

H....John Houver, Ann Hambright, Jacob Haus, Abm. Haviner, John Haynes, Catharine Haviner, Henry Hope.

J....F. J. Jetton, Mrs. Mary A. Jetton, Wm. Jenks, Elias Jarrett, Michael Kock.

L....Messrs. Leonard & Boyden, James Long, Susana Linhartt.

M....Rev. Samuel Murry, George Mosteller, A. McCoy, Maj. A. McLean, James Myres D. McBee.

N....Jordon Noe.

O....Dr. Jeremiah Oleary.

P....John J. Perkins.

R....Peter Reep, William O. Reid, John H. Robertson, Jr., Margaret O. Riley, John Ramsour, Catharine Rudesil H. R. Revels.

S....Ezikel Sullivan, Peter A. Summey, L. Steward, Samuel Sain, David Summey, Abram Smith, Joseph Sowether, Soloman Stroup, Jas. Sanders.

T....John Tucker, L. E. Thompson, Editor Lincoln Transcript.

W....N. P. Woody, Margaret Wilson, James Wilson David Whetslim & Jacob Helms.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1842, 81....tf.

VALUABLE

RICH GOLD MIND AND LAND FOR SALE.

George R. Allen and wife and others. vs. John W. Belk, Robert Belk, James Barkley — In Equity, Lancarter District.

BY virtue of the decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, July Term 1842, I will offer for sale at Lancaster Court House, on the first Monday, the 7th day of November next, the following tracts of land situate in the District of Lancaster.

One Tract containing 243 acres, situate on Wild Cat Creek, adjoining the lands of John Stogner, John Carnes, Neel Johnson, Ellenor Carnes and Robert Belk, upon this tract there is a very *Rich and valuable Surface Mine,* known as the Belk's Gold Mine,. Near six thousand dollars worth of ore was taken from this mine by six or eight hands in about four months—the ore is so easily obtained, that very little machinery is necessary to the successful and profitable operation of this Mine.

Also *One other* Tract containig 379 acres, adjoining the above and John Stogner's lands—Gold has been found on this tract, and it is supposed, that a rich mine will yet be discovered upon the same.

Also *One other Tract* containing 640 acres, bounded in part by the State line, Martin Plyler and others.

Also *One other* Tract containing 718 acres, situate on both sides of the Potter Road, bounded by the lands of Dr. Smith, Thomas Nelson, H. Huey and others.

Also *One other* Tract containing 386 acres, situate on the waters of Turkey Quarter Creek, bounded by the lands of Benjamin Shaver, M. Clinton, Wm. McKenna and others.

Terms a credit of 1 and 2 years for the Belk Mine—for the other tracts a credit of 1 2 or 3 years, the purchasers giving Bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, except so much cash as will pay costs of suit. Purchasers also to pay for titles &c.

Commissioners Office Lancaster C. House, S.C. — J. H. WITHERSPOON, Commissioner of Equity

Sept. 26, 1842. 81....4w

Printers fee $8.

NEW and extraordinary invention!!!—FRANCIS'S HIGLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER, By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional, and travelling part of the community this truly great invention is of inestimable value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble, and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

The following is from the Chairman of the Committee on Chemicals, oppionted by the managers of the American Institute at their late Fair:

"The judges appointed by the Managers of the Fair of the American Institute, held at Niblo's Garden, October, 1841, report, that we have examined into the merits of Francis's Manifold Writer, and find it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, by which two or more letters, or other documents, may be written at once. The ink used is not in a liquid state, but consist of a composition applied to sheets of paper. The nature of this composition is such that it is not liable to change color by exposure to the air or moisture; nor is it easily removed from paper by chemical agents.

"The principal advantage to be derived from a use of the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without the necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. It is stated that a copyright is secured. We consider Mr. Francis deserving a reward from the Institute.

(Signed) "JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D. Ch'n."

Consequently a medal was awarded.

Francis's Manifold Writer has now been in successful operation over two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation it has come under. This article entirely supersedes the copying press or anything even known for writing or copying letters.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the Manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price, to suit every capacity.

Stationers and Country Merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country copying the above entire without alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it twelve inside insertions shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

s19-1wis

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHE.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 *ACRES,*

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER.

May 31, 1842. 64....tf

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERWIN *VS.* CARTER CRITTENDEN

Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered,* that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.,* Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Prs. fee $5,60. [75]

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cabarrus county, N. C., on the 27th of August last, *Saudy Starns,* a bound boy, between fourteen and fifteen years old. I forewarn all persons from trusting him on my account, and also from harboring him, as I am determined to enforce the law against offenders. I will give the above reward for his delivery.

GEORGE E. LUDWICK.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., Sept. 1, 1842. 79-3

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor,* for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the properity and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...t1s:J

Notice.

I INTEND, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to apply for the liberty of disposing, by lottery, of the Jamesville, or Harris Gold Mining LANDS, on the waters of Clear Creek in Mecklenburg county and elsewhere.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

August 25, 1842. 67--tml

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 74...tml

CABINET WAREHOUSE — CHAIR FACTORY

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Ordes will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper, for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Lady's Book for May.

FAMILY DEVOTION.

BY MRS. SARAH JANE HALE.

MORNING.

As falls the bright, life-giving light,
Of summer's fervid hour,
On queenly rose and sheltered bud,
That hail and bless its power;
So doth the sun of heavenly hope
Shed down its cheering rays,
When for the cherished household group
The sire and husband prays.

In trusting faith's deep, tender tones,
The sacred page is read,
While peace, as from a seraph's smile,
O'er the sweet scene is shed;
And Love's fond eye and open ear
Are waiting tone and look,
And childhood's happy heart is taught
To prize the precious Book.

What fount of strength, what draught of joy
That morn's devotion yields!
It girds the soul with righteousness,
Or from temptation shields:
It adds the pearl of priceless worth
Where life's rich gifts abound,
And scatters flowers of Paradise
The lowliest home around.

EVENING.

When autumn rules the fading year,
Should gentle rains descend,
Fresh, spring-like verdure decks the ground,
And flowers and fruitage blend;
And thus o'er life's pale autum days
Let showers of grace be shed;
A holier charm than youth is seen
Around the hoary head.

What moral power, what manly grace
Departing years may bring,
When the lov'd *father* takes his place
As prophet, priest and king!
His voice unfolds the Holy Word,
While, reverend by his side,
His children and their children come
At evening's peaceful tide.

The might, the majesty of man,
His glory would ve know,
Seek not the hero's battle-field,
The monarch's gorgeous show;
But see him when with God his soul
Communeth morn and even,
And leadeth on his household band,
In love and faith to Heaven.

MISCELLANY.

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I have speculated a great deal upon matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of gay circles, married—as the world says—well! Some have moved into costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their fine furniture and their splendid arrangements for happiness, and they have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for the young, and at such times I am carried away by similar feelings. I love to get unobserved into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and her soft eyes moving before me in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and how thrilling the allowed kiss, and the beautiful endearments of wedded life, will make even their parting joyus, and how gladly come back from the crowd and the empty mirth of the gay to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes even now at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come; and when he enters at last, and, with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowing beauty.

I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripening into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows her the same fervent love and the delicate attentions which first won her, and fair children are growing about them, and they go on full of honor and troubled years, and are remembered when they die!

I say I love to dream thus when I go to give the young bride joy. It is the natural tendency of feeling touched by loveliness, that fears nothing for itself, and if I ever yield to darker feelings, it is because the light of the picture is changed. I am not fond of dwelling upon such changes, and I will not, minutely now. I alluded to it only because I trust that my simple page will be read by some young and beautiful beings who move daily across my path, and I would whisper to them, as they glide by joyously and confidently, the secret of an unclouded future.

The picture I have drawn above is not peculiar. It is colored like the fancies of the bride; and many, oh! many an hour will she sit, with her rich jewels lying loose in her fingers, and dream such dreams as these. She believes them too—and she goes on for a while, undeceived. The evening is not too long while they talk of plans for happiness, and the quiet meal is still pleasant and delightful novelty of mutual reliance and attention. There comes soon, however, a time when personal topics become bare and wearisome, and slight attentions will not alone keep up the social excitement. There are long intervals of silence, and detected symptoms of weariness, and the husband, first, in his manhood, breaks in upon the hours they were to spend together. I cannot follow it circumstantially. There come long hours of unhappy restlessness, and terrible misgivings of each other's worth and affection, till, by and by, they can conceal their uneasiness no longer, and go out separately to seek relief, and lean upon the hollow world for the support which one who was their lover and friend could not give them!

Heed this, ye who are winning by your innocent beauty, the affections of high minded and thinking beings! Remember that he will give up the brother of his heart, with whom he has had even a fellowship of mind, the society of his contemporary runners in the race of fame, who have held with him a stern companionship, and frequently, in his passionate love, he will break away from the arena of his burning ambition, to come and listen to the "voice of the charmer." It will bewilder him at first, but it will not long; and then, think you that an idle blandishment will chain the mind that has been used for years, to an equal communion!—Think you he will give up, for a weak dalliance, the animating themes of men, and the search into the mysteries of knowledge? Oh! no, lady! believe me—no! Trust not your influence to such light fetters! Credit not the old fashioned absurdity that woman's is a secondary lot—ministering to the necessities of her lord and master! It is a higher destiny I would award you. If your immortality is as complete and your gift of mind as capable as ours, I would put no wisdom of mine against God's allotment. I would charge you to water the undying bud, and give it a healthy culture, and open its beauty to the sun, and then you may hope, that when your life is bound with another, you will go on equally, and in a fellowship that shall pervade every earthly interest!

CHILD LOST—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A circumstance recently occured in Person county that tends to affect the hardest heart. It appears that the wife of Mr. Panter, of the aforesaid county, had occasion, on Wednesday before last to visit a neighbor living about a mile off—in doing so she left her children at home, in the care of some one capable of taking care of them. She had not been gone long before a litte boy, not exceeding four years of age, started off, unobserved, to go to her. But the little fellow wandered out of the way and became so bewildered that he quit the road and roved about in the woods. He was in the course of that day, missed—the alarm was made—and the neighbors assembled and quickly proceeded to hunt him. They scoured the woods by day and by night, for four miles around, but they found him not—day followed day and night followed night—yet no tidings could be had of the lost boy! But on Saurday, the fourth day of the child's absence—when despair, grief and agony had fixed deep in his parents hearts—and when the huntsmen had given up the hunt—the poor little fellow was found by a gentleman (who had not heard of the melancholy occurrence,) *eight miles from home!* Mr. Morris, the gentleman who found the child, happened to be in the woods hunting deer, and a hound puppy that followed at his heels, was observed to start, suddenly, and run down to a branch and growl—at this moment a feeble voice was heard to echo from a cluster of bushes, "Please, sir, don't let your dog bite me!" Mr. Morris repaired to the spot, and found the child in the midst of a group of bushes, where he had evidently hid on seeing his benefactor, to avoid discovery,—(for it is a singular fact that lost persons become wild after being lost a short time, and will dodge or run from the human specie—they even shun farms for fear of being seen—we know of an instance where a stout lad was lost, on being discovered by a gentleman who was hunting him, ran wildly from the hunter, and it was with difficulty that he was overtaken.) Mr. Morris asked the child what accounted for his being in the woods? The boy answered, "I'm looking for my mother." He was then asked where he slept the over night—he replid that he slept with his sister. He could not tell how long he had been out from home, and appeared unconcerned though very hungry. The skin on the end of the poor little fellows fingers was considerably pricked in consequence of gathering chinquapins to eat—and his fingers and month were besmeared with grape stain.

The joy of the parents, on recovering, alive their lost boy, cannot be imagined, much less described—suffice it to say, that tears, unprompted, by the ties of relationsnip, gushed from many an eye.—*Milton (N. C.) Chronicle.*

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, lying on the Providence Road ten miles from Charlotte, in Providence Settlement.—The tract contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES of good land, on which are good improvements. Those wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on the subscriber. AMBROSE M. REA.

September 13 1842. 79-3

SOUTHERN TONIC,

A valuable family Medicine for the cure of Ague and Fever, loss of appetite, and every symptom of General Debility, for sale at the Drug Store.

Sept. 5th, 1842. B. OATES.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHE.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER.

May 31, 1842. 64....tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Camden, S. C., a weekly Religious paper to be entitled

The Southern Christian Sentinel,

And Register of General Intelligence.

It is generally known to the Baptist denomination in South Carolina, that vigorous efforts were made at the meeting of Convention in December last, and subsequently, at Charleston, to get up a paper in this State, to be located in Charleston—it is also known that those efforts have proved wholly abortive. And now it is to be fairly presumed that, unless some individual shall undertake the business on his own responsibility and risk, it will not be done at all, and we shall continue to experience the multiplied inconveniences, arising from not having a suitable vehicle to advocate our cause. As it seems no one else is willing to embark in this enterprise, the subscriber, after mature reflection and solicitation of divine direction, and considerable consultation with his brethen, has at length, "with fear and trembling," consented to make an effort in this good work; and he deems no apology necessary, in tendering to his brethren his unpretending services in this department of chirstian labor.

If apology were necessary, it would be found in the loud and almost universal call made for a paper, from almost every part of the State. Of this, we have the most indubitable evidence. Further apology also, is found in the fact, that several of the principal leading brethren of the denomination in the State, and indeed, all whom he has consulted, have given him their decided approbation, in written communications, now in his possession; and some have recommended him to engage in the work in unqualified terms. That a paper is greatly needed, no one will deny. So much for his justification.

We design our paper to subserve the interests of Religion, Morality, Literature and general intelligence, but it will be especially devoted to the interests of the Baptist Denomination. Notwithstanding this, however, no pains or labor will be spared to make it an interesting and useful sheet to all classes of the community. In order to do this, we shall secure, as we have already done to some extent, the ablest pens in the Southern country, to enrich its columns, by permanent contributions. And the public may rest assured, that the most efficient, enlightened and sanctified services it may be in our power to render, will be employed in the Editorial department. The selections shall also be of the first order.

Some remarks respecting the location of the paper, seem to be demanded. We have chosen Camden in preference to Charleston, not because we believe it to be the proper place of publication, but because we are already settled here, and enjoy the means of support, aside from any emolument that may be supposed to arise from the concern itself. We are also, shielded against the hazard of almost certain failure, or at least of being considerably crippled by having to incur heavy expenditures at the very outset, by going to Charleston. Moreover, the business, to say the least of it, at present, is but an experiment, which we desire to see tested, before we are willing to risk the City. If, however, our brethren should take hold of it as they are able to do, and give it sufficient patronage, we know of no reason at present, why it should not be transferred to Charleston in the course of a year or two.

In conclusion, the subscriber has only to commend his undertaking to the prayers and patronage of his brethren, to the Christain community in general—and above all, to the blessing and approbation of the "God of all Grace." C. M. BREAKER.

CONDITIONS—The price of the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN SENTINEL will be Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.

We are constrained to establish this principle at the outset. We are quite willing to risk the hazard of not being remunerated for personal services; but we are not willing to labor without being indemnified against actual loss. For this reason we have put the price of the paper at the very lowest rate, and sincerely hope that no one, unwilling to comply with this condition, will subscribe; and we really cannot see why any one should object to it. Payments made to the delivery of the 4th number will be considered in advance.

2. The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN SENTINEL will be published weekly, on a Medium sheet, if only 1,000 subscribers be obtained; if 1,500, on a Super-Royal, and if 2,000 on an Imperial sheet.

3. No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

4. On all communications, (to receive attention,) orders for the paper and remittances made by letter, the postage must be paid.

☞ This Prospectus will be sent to various friends and brethren in different parts of the State, and it is respectfully and affectionately requested that they will put themselves at a little trouble to obtain subscribers, and return to us the result of their efforts by the first of December ensuing, as we wish to commence operations by the first of January.

No collection of subscribers need be made till the paper is issued, as we shall not feel warranted to begin with less than 1,000 subscribers; and yet, every one who subscribes, may expect to get the paper, as there is but little doubt that that number will be obtained.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper, for sale at this Office.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for a division of Lincoln county. [Sept. 8, 1842. 79-tml

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cabarrus county, N. C., on the 27th of August last, *Sandy Starns*, a bound boy, between fourteen and fifteen years old. I forewarn all persons from trusting him on my account, and also from harboring him, as I am determined to enforce the law against offenders. I will give the above reward for his delivery.

GEORGE E. LUDWICK.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., Sept. 1, 1842. 79-3

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints.—Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, recieve your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermisson. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturb the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely those cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true. ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner Church and Leonard-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectably source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New-York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

"NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New York. Price $1.